## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An improved  $\varepsilon$ -removal method is disclosed that computes for any input weighted automaton A with  $\varepsilon$ -transitions an equivalent weighted automaton B with no  $\varepsilon$ -transitions. The method comprises two main steps. The first step comprises computing for each state "p" of the automaton A its  $\varepsilon$ -closure. The second step in the method comprises modifying the outgoing transitions of each state "p" by removing those labeled with  $\varepsilon$ . The method next comprises adding to the set of transitions leaving the state "p" non- $\varepsilon$ -transitions leaving each state "q" in the set of states reachable from "p" via a path labeled with  $\varepsilon$  with their weights pre- $\otimes$ -multiplied by the  $\varepsilon$ -distance from state "p" to state "q" in the automaton A. State "p" is a final state if some state "q" within the set of states reachable from "p" via a path labeled with  $\varepsilon$  is final and the final weight  $\rho[p] = \bigoplus_{q \in \varepsilon[p] \cap F} (d[p,q] \otimes \rho[q])$ .